

## SENATOR BRACKETT ANGRY.

## QUESTIONS THE INTEGRITY OF THE INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

His Resolution Relating to Insurance Companies, Which He Expected Would Be Adopted, Is Referred to That Committee—Grady Tries to Hold Up Senate.

ALBANY, March 26.—Practically every member of the State Senate was surprised to-day that the integrity of the members of the Senate Insurance Committee should be assailed by Senator Edgar T. Brackett. Since Mr. Brackett and his two brother insurgents failed at the opening of the session to succeed to the leadership of the Senate, they have, by guerrilla warfare, succeeded in holding up the Republican majority. With the assistance of Gov. Odell they have had some success.

To-day Senator Brackett called up his resolution, offered on Monday night, alleging that the fire insurance companies of the State had combined to increase and maintain premium rates, and asking the Attorney General to report if the combination was not in violation of the Donnelly anti-trust law, and if not if he would recommend legislation to meet the situation.

Senator Brackett took it as a matter of course that the resolution would be adopted at once. Before he knew where he was at the Senate, by a vote of 25 to 15, on Senator Grady's motion, referred the resolution to the Senate Insurance Committee. This so angered Senator Brackett that he practically declared that the members of the Insurance Committee could not be trusted and that motives other than the people's interests would actuate their dispositions of the resolution. It didn't take long for the other Senators, whether they were members of the Insurance Committee or not, to let Senator Brackett know he had gone too far and that he was in no position to throw stones.

Senator Grady again attempted to hold up the business of the State Senate to-day. When the session opened this morning he was still smarting from the alleged discourtesies he said the minority had to suffer yesterday from the majority during the passage of the Liquor Tax bill and the threat of Senator Rinehart that if the minority did not behave the Rules Committee would bring in a rule which would shut off all debate.

Senator Grady manifested his displeasure by informing his Democratic colleagues that there were only twenty-four Republican Senators present, or two less than the number required to pass bills, and it was his intention that every bill should be brought through by the clerk. He soon learned that the Republican leaders in the Senate were not disposed to be intimidated, and that if he thought he could take the responsibility for such a course he could go ahead.

The first bill reached on final passage was a local measure, introduced by a Democratic Senator. It was read through and passed. Two other measures were also passed, after much time was consumed in frivolous bickering between Senator Grady and several Republican Senators. Senator Armstrong, who is known as the common scold of the Senate, was the center of the bickering. He was charged with having been instructed not to interfere with a Senator who wanted to have a constituent address to the floor, and he went out into the lobby and had twelve or fifteen of his friends come into the chamber. This was so noticeable an evasion of the rules that Senator Armstrong was reproved by the chair. Senator Armstrong said he had done this to show the ridiculousness of the manner in which the rule was being enforced, and he would insist that the rule be strictly enforced hereafter.

After much talk upon this question, consideration of the calendar was resumed, but Senator Grady said he was tagged out as the result of the long session at which were passed the Barge Canal and Liquor Tax bills.

Senator George R. Malby of Ogdensburg is after the School Book Trust. Last week the School Book Trust lobby tried to defeat Senator Malby's bill providing for the use of uniform text books in the schools of St. Lawrence county. This so angered the Senator that he introduced a bill to-day providing for the general use of uniform text books in the public schools in every county of the State outside of New York city. The bill creates county councils of education to designate the school text books to be used.

Senator Stevens to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to investigate the condition of the adult blind within the State and to inquire into the means and methods whereby their condition might be ameliorated and consider the expediency of the establishment by the State of industrial training schools or other institutions for the adult blind. The bill provides for a report to the Legislature by Feb. 1, next, and \$3,000 is appropriated for his expenses.

Senator Goodsell and Assemblyman Bedell introduced a bill providing that New York city shall not establish a consumptive hospital in any town except with the consent of the Board of Supervisors and the town board.

The Assembly Railroad Committee has reported Assemblyman Mott's bill compelling the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to run continuous trains from one end of the line to the other for a five-cent fare, without a change of cars or imposing an extra fare.

## NEW TRICK TO BEAT REAGENTS.

Chance for Democratic Education Put in Brown Bill to Catch Minority Votes.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—The three rival bills for educational unification pending in the Legislature are to have a final hearing before the Senate Education Committee next Thursday afternoon. Meanwhile, Senator Edgar T. Brackett, who fathers the bill favored by the Department of Public Instruction to take over the Regents' control of the high schools by providing for the election of nine Regents by the Legislature as a State Board of Education, has introduced a new section for that bill.

He thinks the new section will meet with more favor.

It provides that the proposed State Board of Education shall have eleven instead of nine members, composed as first they shall be elected by the general Legislature, and that the Democratic shall have a representation of three on this board. The new section reads:

"In the year that the Legislature shall first meet after the expiration of the term of the Regents of the University, known as the first year of the unification of the State, the Senate shall elect three members of the Board of Education, and the Assembly shall elect three members of the Board of Education, and the Governor shall appoint three members of the Board of Education, and the Board of Education shall have a representation of three on this board. The new section reads:

## THE LIQUOR TAX BILL.

Gov. Odell Insists That It Be Jammed Through the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 26.—Gov. Odell has again become alarmed over the fate of his bill increasing the liquor tax by one-half throughout the State, and has insisted that it be jammed through the Senate yesterday. It was the intention of making a pretense of giving the bill some consideration in the Assembly and at the hearing on the bill before the Senate Taxation and Finance Committee last week the liquor men were promised that if they wanted another hearing they could have it before the Assembly committee.

To-day Chairman Plank of the Assembly committee received several requests for a hearing on the bill next Wednesday afternoon. Wednesday is the regular day for the meeting of the Senate Finance Committee, but the bill was heard by this committee. Mr. Plank insisted that the bill be rushed through with all despatch.

Mr. Plank called an executive meeting of his committee immediately after the adjournment of the Assembly to-night for the purpose of voting to report the bill favorably to the Assembly to-morrow. The bill was received in the Assembly from the Senate late this afternoon. Mr. Plank, however, was not able to do as the Governor wanted, for only about nine members of the committee were present and the four Democrats were reinforced by Assemblyman Ruel of Buffalo, and they voted against making a favorable report.

There are thirteen members of the committee, but the other four Republican members could not be found and the committee had to adjourn without accomplishing anything. The committee may meet after Monday night's session and vote to report the bill. This would permit it being placed on the calendar for second reading on Wednesday, and its final passage on Thursday.

## PULLMAN CAR RATES.

Senator Brown Introduces a Bill Intended to Prevent Overcharges.

ALBANY, March 26.—Senator Elton B. Brown of Watertown is after the Pullman Palace Car Company. He introduced a bill to-day to regulate travel on sleeping cars. Senator Brown is a Republican, and one of the three insurgent Senators. He said he wanted the public to understand that though the bill was introduced late in the session it was introduced for good faith, and he wanted to put it to a public test. He said the Railroad Committee did not report it next week he would move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill.

Senator Brown said he never used a Pullman pass, and he has to pay \$2 to go from Albany to Watertown, where the rate is charged by the Pullman company. He said he would like to see the Pullman company was now charging in excess of the rates permitted by law. Senator Brown's bill reads:

No person or corporation shall charge or receive of any passenger on a sleeping car more than one-half cent a mile for the use of a berth, whether the berth is occupied or not, provided that the charge may be not less than one dollar if the journey be less than 200 miles and not more than two dollars in any case if the journey be wholly within the State. Any upper berth not occupied or reserved by a passenger on the train shall be kept open or closed at the discretion of the conductor. Every person or corporation violating this act shall be liable to the State for the amount recovered in any of the courts of this State having jurisdiction of like actions.

## PUBLICITY IN THIS CITY.

Bill That Would Force Franchise-Holding Corporations to Disclose Their Affairs.

ALBANY, March 26.—At the request of the City Club of New York city, Assemblyman Bostwick introduced a bill to-day which would force all the franchise-holding corporations in the city to disclose to the public four times a year every detail of their affairs. Mr. Bostwick's bill creates a new bureau in the Finance Department to be known as the Municipal Bureau of Accounts and Statistics.

Every public service corporation in the city, including transportation, telegraph and telephone companies and companies engaged in the business of furnishing gas, water, steam or electricity, is required to file quarterly reports containing information to be prescribed by the Comptroller. These reports must contain statements of financial receipts and expenditures, assets and debts. They shall be public records and must be printed in the annual report of the Comptroller.

Separate records must show the true cost of the construction, equipment, maintenance and operation of each of the companies, the amount of stock issued, cash paid in, the number and par value of shares of stock issued, the amount and character of the bonds issued, the dividends, the rate of taxation, dividends, fixed charges, the allowance for interest and depreciation and all the sources of income, including the amount collected annually from the city.

If the Comptroller doubts the accuracy of the reports he may summon witnesses and make such examinations of the books and records as may determine the facts to his satisfaction.

Bill signed by Gov. Odell.

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## SHIPPING MEN THEIR GUESTS.

TRANSPORTATION CLUB TALKS OF OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Depew Pokes Fun at Lewis Nixon and Mr. McAdoo Joins Him—A Word From Mr. Hawkes on Politics and the Future Ship-lease—Mr. Schwab on the Future Ship-lease.

The Transportation Club had as its guests at its annual dinner in the clubrooms in the Hotel Manhattan last night men identified with ocean traffic. Among them were Charles H. and Edwin S. Cramp, C. B. Orcutt, Emil Boas, C. F. Jameson, Commissioner William Williams, Henry Feldmann, J. Edward Simmons, Charles Steele, C. B. Parsons, A. E. Outerbridge, S. S. Norton and a number of others.

The theme of the dinner was "more merchant ships to fly the American flag." Senator Depew, who presided, started by saying that, while there was a time when our flag could be seen on any sea on the globe it is not so now, although our international commerce is the greatest in the world. In introducing Lewis Nixon, said he:

"This gentleman stopped navigating the sea in the navy to navigate the land. He navigated down Fourteenth street and took command of a ship, following a distinguished Admiral who knew the crew. Fortunately for the United States he returned to the shipbuilding industry."

Mr. Nixon said that the country presents a paradox since it is the most enlightened and productive, yet on the sea the world's leader in shipbuilding the remedy, he continued, "and he will say: 'Ships and the men to man them.'"

He said that Providence had thrown the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands in our path and that without respect to questions of government or anything else we should keep them as stepping stones to a Pacific trade which will ultimately dwarf that of the Atlantic.

Gustave H. Schwab, agent for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, predicted that the steamship of the future, to be much of an improvement on those of the present, must be equipped with some motive power that will enable it to go where it will, when it will build such ships as those grand specimens of marine architecture which come from the German yards.

Ex-Secretary of War McAdoo predicted also. He said that if Mr. Nixon got the ship subsidies that he wanted, "we'll put the first cabin passenger to America and Roosevelt I, and carry half of Tammany Hall back to their estates in Ireland."

Dock Commissioner Hawkes talked about the need for larger ships. He said that the big ships of the future: "Steamship men know how they are squeezed—and I use the word advisedly—by the city. They are charged enormous rates of interest. They are told that they must put sheds on their docks and then the city says: 'I own 'em and you can't hold 'em for too long a time either.'"

He declared that the city should build its docks and sheds and that party politics should not stand in the way. It makes any difference to me whether the man who applies to me for a dock is a Prohibitionist or a Republican or what not. Stevenson Taylor and George H. Daniels also spoke.

## WHY OUR SHIPS DON'T GO TO KIEL.

Semi-Official Statement Made in Germany to Explain Matters.

BERLIN, March 26.—President Roosevelt's non-acceptance of Emperor William's invitation for the American North Atlantic squadron to visit Kiel creates some surprise, notwithstanding the official explanation from Washington that the object of the squadron's transatlantic trip was for drill only.

For the purpose of preventing misconception, a semi-official statement has been issued, announcing that Mr. Roosevelt received the Emperor's intimation that the squadron would be welcome at Kiel with pleasure and satisfaction, but that the visit to Europe had been in the meantime abandoned for technical reasons which had no connection with the Emperor's communication to Mr. Roosevelt.

The suggestion that the invitation was refused, according to the statement, absolutely false. Similar invitations were issued to all the European naval powers.

## POPE TO HONOR RAMPOLLA.

To Appoint Him Acting Vice-Chancellor of the Holy See.

Rome, March 26.—It is stated that the Pope wishes to reward Cardinal Rampolla for his services, and, therefore, while still retaining him as State Secretary, will at the next consistory appoint him acting Vice-Chancellor of the Holy See. The office, which is one of great dignity, has been vacant since the death of Cardinal Paracchi in January of this year. This will secure Cardinal Rampolla the permanent appointment of Vice-Chancellor upon the death of the Pope, he ceases to be Secretary of State.

Cardinal Rampolla this morning presided at the first sitting of the Biblical Commission.

## WRIGHT EXTRADITION PAPERS.

To Be Forwarded to Toronto—He Can Be Tried Only on Charges Named.

LONDON, March 26.—The extradition papers in the case of Whitaker Wright, the promoter now under arrest in New York on charges of swindling in connection with the affairs of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, have been completed and will be sent to New York this Saturday. It is expected that Wright will sail for home about two weeks later.

Wright can be tried only on the exact charges named in the extradition papers. The prosecution will not be allowed to allege fresh offenses afterward.

## PASSENGERS ON THE DOMINION.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

QUINCY, March 26.—Daniel L. Lamont and Daniel J. Reid were passengers on the steamship Dominion, which sailed from New York for London to-day.

## U. S. INVADE ALBANY.

Demagogues Against Bill Amending the Franchise Laws.

ALBANY, March 26.—Albany was invaded by a large number of "demagogues" today in connection with the discussion of the bill introduced by Senator Brown to amend the franchise laws. The speakers were in the city to oppose the bill.

Senator Brown's bill provides that a constitutional convention shall be called to amend the franchise laws. The bill is opposed by the "demagogues" who are in the city to-day.

Mr. Lamont, speaking the words of a demagogue, said that the bill would be a "disaster" to the State. He said that the bill would be a "disaster" to the State.

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## HOW RADIIUM EMITS HEAT.

Without Combustion—Energy May Come From Electrons in the Atoms.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 26.—In an interview to-day Prof. Crookes was asked how far the heat-emitting properties of radium could be explained. He frankly admitted his ignorance and said:

"I have spoken to Lord Kelvin, Lord Rayleigh, Prof. Sylvanus Thompson and others. We all have our own ideas, but at present we are groping in the dark."

Prof. Crookes, however, was characteristically indisposed to take any sensational views, and the great principle of conservation of energy is as firmly rooted in his mind as ever. He said:

"The amount of energy in the universe is a constant quantity. I believe that in some way yet unexplained, radium replenishes its energy from the movements of the molecules of the air surrounding it. Even in the stillest air the atoms are constantly in movement. The energy derived by radium from its surroundings may come from the electrons within the atom."

Having explained by reference to the researches of Lord Kelvin and Prof. Thompson and Lodge what the theory of electrons within the atom is, Prof. Crookes added that radium has a very high atomic weight, and the electrons within its atoms are exceedingly numerous.

They appear to be so numerous as to be unused in their revolutions, thus constantly flying out and disturbing surrounding substances.

Thousands of costly experiments must probably be made before the meaning of the discovery of M. Curie that radium throws off heat without combustion and without material change of substance is fully realized.

Prof. Crookes, in common with all scientists, is an enthusiastic admirer of the brilliant work of M. Curie, who is a French physicist, and his talented wife.

## MACDONALD'S FUNERAL.

The Body Will Be Sent From Paris to Scotland for Burial.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 26.—The body of Major-General Sir Hector Macdonald, who committed suicide at the Regina Hotel here yesterday will not be buried in a Paris cemetery as was at first proposed. The body will be sent to Scotland for interment. It was covered by a crypt in the British Embassy Church this evening.

Before the body was taken to the crypt religious services were held, the assistant chaplain of the Embassy church officiating. Among those present were several French officials and Lieut.-Col. Montagu Stuart-Wortley, the British Military Attaché, who was a companion-in-arms of Gen. Macdonald. It is officially stated that the funeral will be held in Paris in accordance with the wish of relatives.

One of the letters found on the General's body was from prominent inhabitants of Ceylon and contained expressions of sympathy with him in his trouble.

Many rumors are in circulation in regard to the General's suicide. One assertion is that a male nurse accompanied him from England because his mind was noticeably unbalanced. Another is that he was advised to commit suicide.

The immediate cause of his breakdown and suicide seems to have been the fact that he saw his portrait in a newspaper in a London despatch which told of the scandal and the charges which had been made against him. He felt that his return to Ceylon under a cloud would be intolerable, especially as all the passengers on the steamship would know of the scandal.

## SUNSPOTS CAUSE WARM WAVE.

A French Astronomer Says There is a Great Disturbance in the Sun.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 26.—During the last few days southwestern Europe and the larger part of the British Isles have enjoyed remarkable warmth and sunshine. The temperature in London at 9 o'clock to-day was 64 degrees, eclipsing the record.

This, following some weeks of unusually mild weather, has hastened vegetation, which is more advanced now than it is frequently a month later. The temperature in France, also, has been remarkably high. It has varied from 70 to 90 degrees at Biarritz, which is in about the latitude of Nova Scotia, compelling the residents to don summer clothing. Similar conditions prevail on the Riviera.

Abbe Moreux, a prominent French astronomer, connects the phenomenon with an enormous sun spot, 30,000 kilometers in diameter, which he has observed in the last few days, and to a number of smaller sun spots, which indicate that some disturbance is causing the sun to emit unwonted heat.

He predicts that the aurora borealis will be seen in the next few nights. Rain has now cooled the air, but the weather is still mild.

## THREE SHAMROCKS INSURED.

Top Challenger for \$200,000—Applies Orders With September.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 26.—The three Shamrocks have been insured for a year in London. Shamrock I is insured for \$10,000, Shamrock II for the same amount and Shamrock III for \$20,000.

The real values of the boats are considered to greatly exceed these amounts. Shamrock I and Shamrock II have been underwritten of seven guineas per cent, evidence of the value of the transatlantic voyage, and the challenger of ten guineas, covering all risks, including the voyage. Heavy claims were brought against the underwriters of Shamrock II in 1891 for the damage caused by the fall of her mast, and by her at New York. These claims amounted to 50 per cent of the boat's actual value.

It is understood that Sir Thomas Lister has ordered Shamrock II to replace a pure silk sail for a new one, and the challenger to light sails. It is stated that it will be the first replacement of the new sail made of such costly and delicate material.

## CHIEF OFFICE OF AUSTRIA.

In Reply of Austrian State Department to the Question of the Status of the State.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 26.—The Austrian State Department has approved the sale of some 100,000 rifles throughout the Empire, raising from the purchases on the installment. This action was taken notwithstanding the general policy of the Austrian government for a year past that it was opposed to the purchase of rifles from foreign sources.

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## CUBA FAVORS THE TREATY.

REACTION IN BEHALF OF ITS RATIFICATION.

Feeling That If It Is Rejected Such Action Should Be Taken by This Country—Chase Stating When It Shall Go Into Effect May Be Added.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, March 26.—Senator Capote says that there has been a reaction in favor of the adoption of the reciprocity treaty. There is a somewhat general feeling here that Cuba should avoid responsibility for rejecting the treaty, and that if it is rejected it should be done by the United States.

Senator Bustamante, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to which the treaty was referred, and Senators Capote and Gola, two other members, will report in favor of accepting the amendments made by the American Senate, with an addition that the treaty must become operative on Dec. 31, 1903.

Senator Bustamante says that the addition of this date is not an amendment to the form in which the treaty comes from Washington, and that unless this addition is made the Cuban Senate will not adopt the measure. With it he expects a good majority.

Senator Zayas, another member of the committee, will accept the treaty with the exception of the amendment concerning sugar. Senator Tamayo, the other member, favors rejecting the treaty entirely.

The fear is expressed that the United States may raise the duty on sugar, in which event the preference granted to Cuban sugar would be proportionately less. In the report of the Senate committee no mention is made of referring the treaty for the approval of the Cuban House of Representatives.

## MOSES FOWLER CHASE FOUND.

His Father Took Him From Paris House, Where His Uncle Put Him.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 26.—In 1890 Moses Fowler Chase of Lafayette, Ind., was brought here by his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duhamel of Cincinnati, and placed in a sanitarium in the suburbs of Paris. Two months ago Addison C. Harris, former United States Minister to Austria and Count of young Chase's father, called Mr. Gowdy, the American Consul-General here, to trace Chase. About three weeks ago Secretary of State Hay called Mr. Gowdy to act as Chase's guardian under the French law when he was found.

Mr. Gowdy hired a woman to work up the case. She followed the Consul's instructions and found Chase. M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, rendered all assistance in his power during the search, but the discovery of the youth was due to Mr. Gowdy's efforts.

Chase was found in Dr. Gomar's institution, No. 130 Rue de la Glacière. Mr. Gowdy instructed Drs. Fischer and Anthoine, eminent experts, to examine the young man. They did so and immediately pronounced him to be of unsound mind, whereupon he was removed to a recognized French sanitarium, where he will receive every care.

Attorney Harris has entered proceedings in the District Court of Indianapolis and an order has been served on the Duhamels, requiring them to make an accounting of the business and financial affairs of Chase during the time they had control of his person and himself.

In reply to a question as to whether the Duhamels likely to come to Paris, Mr. Gowdy said he thought there would be more urgent demands on their time at home in answering the complaint that had been filed in the Circuit Court of Fowler City and the Indianapolis court.

Mr. Gowdy estimates young Chase's fortune at \$1,000,000. It is chiefly in land in Benton county, Indiana, which he inherited from his grandfather, Moses Fowler, after whom the city of Fowler was named. The youth's mother died when he was 5 years old. Chase attained his majority in 1890.

Capt. Baird, who is associated with Mr. Harris in the case, has been in Paris several days in behalf of the youth. M. Cachard, counsel to the American Embassy, acted in behalf of young Chase in the French courts, having received power of attorney from his father to look out for his interests whenever a legal representative required. M. Cachard received every courtesy at the hands of the French officials.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 26.—Three years ago Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duhamel of Cincinnati secured the custody of young Chase, who is the nephew of Mrs. Duhamel. Chase was taken to Paris, but the location of the boy was known to his father, Moses Fowler, who was a relative save the Duhamels and they kept the place a secret. Before Chase was taken to Europe he resumed the name of his father and called himself Moses Fowler, taking the surname of his grandfather.

Within the last two weeks Fred S. Chase, father of Moses Fowler Chase, who was appointed guardian of his son by the Benton Circuit Court, has filed suit to secure control of his son's estate. Last week action was brought against the Fowler National Bank for the payment of \$20,000, alleged to belong to Moses Fowler Chase.

The feud of the Fowler and Chase families dates back to the marriage of the daughter of Moses Fowler and Fred S. Chase. Moses Fowler, young Chase's grandfather, was not averse to the union, but Mrs. Eliza Fowler was bitterly opposed. James M. Fowler, president of the Fowler National Bank of Lafayette, took his mother's part. Moses Fowler Chase, the only child of the daughter, was not a favorite of his uncle, James Fowler, nor of his grandmother, Eliza Fowler.

After the boy inherited the great wealth of his mother, Mrs. Chase, and it was alleged that he was insane, a constant target for the guardianship of his large estate.

## "FATHER MENDI" TRIAL.

Charged With Kidnapping—Prominent Person Attended Her Hearing.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SEATTLE, March 26.—During the trial to-day of Frau Anna Rother, the "father mendicant" who is charged with kidnapping some of the evidence given brought out the fact that eminent and prominent people attended the woman's hearing. Among these were a Princess, a General, a Baron, Countesses and clergymen and Court Chamberlain.

Among the most fervent women believers in Frau Anna Rother, the "father mendicant" was the wife of Adjutant-General von Moltke and her mother.

## GING TO SING MOUNTAIN.

The Queen to Accompany Him—So Said.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 26.—The King and Queen will make a state visit to Sing Mountain, the middle of May. They will occupy the middle of May. They will occupy the middle of May.

Their Majesty will hold a levee in evening at Sing Mountain, which will probably be one of the most brilliant and fashionable held there. The last time Sing Mountain was held by George IV in 1801.

Queen Victoria frequently visited Sing Mountain, but only used it as a private residence. Their Majesty's visit will occupy five days of the month and will be employed in visiting Sing Mountain.

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